

ABSTRACT OF THE INVENTION

A method of induction of amyloid plaques includes immobilizing a quantity of a selected sulfated glycosaminoglycan (SGAG) on a selected medium and adding to the immobilized SGAG on the medium a quantity of dissolved low fibrillar A β 1-40 (LFA β). The LFA β is added preferably in a A β :SGAG w/w ratio of about 1:1. SGAGs are preferably selected from heparin, heparan sulfate, keratan sulfate, dermatan sulfate, chondroitin-4-sulfate and chondroitin-6-sulfate. Screening methods and kits for screening either immobilize a quantity of a selected sulfated glycosaminoglycan (SGAG) on a selected medium, followed by adding to a quantity of dissolved low fibrillar A β 1-40 (LFA β) a selected quantity of the selected amyloid therapeutic candidate to create a test solution, and then adding to the immobilized SGAG on the medium a selected quantity of the test solution to test for inhibition, or preform amyloid plaques on the medium by immobilizing a quantity of a selected sulfated glycosaminoglycan (SGAG) or a GAG-related macromolecule on a selected medium and then adding a selected quantity of dissolved low fibrillar A β 1-40 (LFA β), followed by adding to the amyloid plaques on the medium a selected quantity of a test solution of a selected amyloid therapeutic candidate to test for disruption.